NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Resume of the Principal Home and Foreign Events Recorded in the Issue of Feb. 17.

Two editors at Akron, O., have been arrested on a charge of maticious libel. An unknown man committed suicide by jumping into the river at Cincinnati. The wife of General A. V. Rice was seriously injured in a runaway accident near

Albert and George Avery, of Youngstown, O., were trampled to death by cattle in Wyoming Territory.

Joe Aidt was sentenced, at Bueyrus, O., to twenty years' imprisonment in the penitentiary for maurder.

Breoks Bogard, of Wyandot county, Ohio, was tatally injured, while hunting, by the accidental discharge of a gun. WILL B. Dalie, aged fifteen, a bell-boy in a hotel at Sprinfield, O., attempted to com-mit spicide. He was love-sick.

An illicit still for the production of cornwhisky, run by Russians, has been seized in Chicago, by revenue officers.

The recent meeting between Myers and McAuliffe, near Judson, Ind., is denounced by "sports" as simply a skin game. Henry Worley, charged, with ten other persons, with the murder of Lee Troxtile, at Somerset, Ky., has been arrested.

An Italian fruit-vender, at Newark, O., is charged with assaulting young girls, and frightening women by peeping in windows. Mrs. "Doe" Callaway, of Raleigh county, West Virginia, deserted her family and went West with two of her husband's em-

White people in North Carolina, it is said, will not permit colored laborers to leave that State in order to get employment

Four hundred employes of the Lafayette car-works went on strike, Saturday, be-cause they were not paid regularly every At Greenville, Miss., a young man named Schmelke, while under the influence of

liquor, murdered three women, and then committed snicide. Philip Santer, charged at Columbus, O., with the killing of a man named Giniver,

has been held to answer the charge of murder in the first degree. John Elsmer, residing in Wirt county, West Virginia, went home drunk and killed

his wife, two children, and a servant girl, Mark Stene, of Newark, O., deserted his family and suddenly disappeared. He is said to have taken money belonging to the

firm of which he was a member. In the Senate bills were passed for a hight-house and fog signal at Old Orchard Shore, N. Y., and for the retirement of Maj. Joseph Belger as colonel on the retired list. The Texas outrage resolution was further discussed by Mr. Coke. Messrs. Blair and Edmunds made speeches in opposition to the direct-tax bill. In the House the conference report on the diplomatic appropriation bill was agreed to. Messrs. McMillin and Breckinridge reported their respective tariff bills, and they ed their respective tariff bills, and they were placed on the calendar, giving them priority over the Cowles tobacco tax bill, reported later. The postoffice appropriation bill was considered till 4:30 P. M., when the House arijourned.

Cowing Changes in Germany.

[Copyright, 1889, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLEN, Feb. 16 .- The semi-official press. after mitiating and fomenting excitement over the rumored intention of Prince Bis-marck to retire from public life, now turn round and declare that the agitation has a P'arely artificial origin. The hints thrown Parely artificial origin. The hints thrown ont regarding his successor were obviously designed to influence the Nationalists to return to that absolute submission to the Chancellor against which, recently, they have been inclined to rebel. But, apart from the allusions of the semi-official press, several coincident facts have pointed to coming eventful changes in the government. The public discussion of the probable results of a diminution of Prince Bismarck's functions has not produced that general alarm which it was hoped it would create, so instructions hoped it would create, so instructions appear to have been given to the Chancellor's organs to minimize the importance of the current report. There is nothing in it at all, says the Cologne Gazette; at the best it is mere "bier-book gesprache"—pot-house chatter. The Prince is well and possesses the fullest confidence of the Kaiser. No one in the country, except perhaps, Herr Richter, thinks it will either displace or overthrow him. No earnest political party would disturb itself by debating the chances of the Chancellor's retirement.

The North German Gazette, to-day, takes a less scornful tone. It refers to the all-absorbing interest of the topic and finds an explanation for the ferment of the press in the supposed semi-official origin of the article published in the Hamburg Nachrichten, and quoted thence by the North German Gazette, which gave unwonted prominence to said article. The paper now declares that it was not written as was surmised that it was not written, as was surmised, by any one in Prince Bismarck's entourage. Its suggestions that Count Waldersee would be the Chancellor's successor in no wise emanated from the Wilhelmstrasse. The conclusion drawn from these contradictions is that Prince Bismarck, no matter what momentary inclination he may have had to withdraw from the worries of official life, now means to cling to every post he holds. The discussion has had an all-important result in revealing the expectations of the imperial circle regarding the government after the departure of Bismarck. The Emperor has not concealed from his intimate circle his conviction that Bismarck cannot be displaced. When he chooses to retire the Emperor will not ap-point another Reichskanter. The Emperor believes that he himself ought to exercise the functions of Chancellor, with a soldierstatesman as adlatus. The reference to a soldier-statesman points to Count Walder-see, concerning whom Bismarck's organs continue to advise the Nationalists to culti-

vate distrust. The Trau Schau Wem proverb is thrust upon the government groups as a watch-word. Herr Fischer, a Nationalist Deputy and the burgomaster of Augsbourg, has written a letter to the Augsbourg Abendpost explaining what incited Prince Bifmarck to warn the Notionalists. The Nationalist committee recently addressed to a number of members of the group, a letter advising great prudence and reserve in their attitude toward the internal policy of the Chancellor, whose deelining powers, said the letter, become more and more apparent. Bismarck got hold of a copy of the letter and raised a hurricane about it, blaming the committee for its treachery. He would have disrupted the committee, but he finally selected a line of action aiming to show the party that his powers were unshaken and that the country could not do without him.

An open collision between Bismarck and Waldersee is anticipated over the artillery credits during the debate in the Reichstag, early in March. The report of Waldersee, now before the Bundesrath, demands a large extra credit. Bismarck opposes the demand, and Schellendorf sides with the Chancellor, denying that there is any necessity for the amount Walderses recommends. The Emperor is undecided, but he shows a tendency in favor of Waldersee. Whether the internal crisis bursts into an open rupture or not, the fact is certain that the influence of Count Waldersee over the Emperor grows, while that of Prince Bismarck wanes. Count Von Schellendorf's long-pending withdrawal from the War Office will be hastened by the dispute. The Waldersee circle announces that his successor will be General Kaltenbæn-Stachan.

The resignation of Dr. Von Schilling. Prussian Minister of Justice, is also immi nent. He has compromised his position by an imprudent speech in the Landtag and by want of judgment. In responding for the members of the Reichstag, when challenged by the Progressist Hermes in the Unterhaus, regarding the Gefficken documents, Dr. Von Schilling had the imprudence to question the right of the Landtag to intertere, and referred them to his statements in the Paichstag, Progressiet Mun ments in the Reichstag. Progressist Mun-ket had the House with him in vindication of the right of the Landtag to demand an

explanation. The position of Herr Von Scholtz, Minister of Finance, is also shaken an account of the taxation proposals, which caused dissatisfaction to both the agrarian and industrial parties. The Herr Misquel as likely to be appointed

German Aggressian in Samoa.

witnessed the fight as a non-combatant in his capacity as correspondent. When martial law was declared on the islands by the Germans, an attempt was made by the latter to seize Klein, but he was rescued by the Americans and took passage on the ocean steamer Mariposa for this city. When the Mariposa left Samoa, the islands were still under martial law, and German aggression had become very marked, and is claimed to have been directed against Americans as well as natives. The Mariposa left the Samoan islands on Feb. 1. On that date none of the American men-of-war ordered to go to the islands had arrived, and the Germans, under the operation of martial law, were in complete control of the islands and had commenced a search of all vessels in Samoan waters; but, after seizing an English tourist named Gillan, on the steam packet Richmond, from Auckland, Captain Hand, of the English war ship Royalist, ordered the man released and prepared for action. The Germans released Gillan on this demand. Goods which arrived on the Richmond for American merchants at Apia the Germans would not permit to be landed unless they were taken to a German store-house and passed upon by a German officer. The Samoan Times was suppressed on Jan. 19 for stating that but for German support, all of the Samoans would join Mataafa, and that, unless Bismarck was deceived, he would not attempt to enforce his unpopular rule in the country. Prior to this Mr. Cusack, the editor, was fined \$100 for reprinting certain American newspaper press comments on the Samoan situation. Captain Fritze, the German naval commander, on Jan. 22, issued an order instructing all of the residents of Apia to turn over his capacity as correspondent. When mar-tial law was declared on the islands by the mander, on Jan. 28, issued an order instructing all of the residents of Apia to turn over all guns or ammunition held by them, and proclaimed right of search. Captain Mullan, of the American man-of-war Nipsic, protested against this action, stating protested against this action, stating that the American government had never recognized Tamasese, and that no power would allow them to seize arms unless used against a friendly nation. German troops, acting as police in Apia, attempted to arrest Klein, but on the advice of the United States consul he went on board the Nipsic. On Jan. 28, Captain Fritze made a demand on Captain Mullan to release Klein, that he might be tried before a German military tribunal. Captain Mullan replied that he proposed to protect all American citizens in Samoa, and that Klein would not be surrendered for trial, and on Feb. 1 he placed him on the Mariposa.

The Mariposa brings the first mail advices from the Samoan islands since January 2, when the preceding steamship of the Oceanic line left there. The Mariposa left the Island of Tutuila on Feb. 1,

left the Island of Tutuila on Feb. 1, and brings official reports of the United States consul and American naval officers of the action of the German naval force in Samoa since the engagement of Dec. 18, between the natives and Germans, which were forwarded in to-night's mail to Washington. At the time of the departure of the Mariposa the necessity for the presence of the American men of-war ordered to the scenes is claimed to have been urgent, as the operations of the Germans were directed more against the American and rected more against the American and English residents than against Mataafa and his forces, whom the Germans affect to call a rebel. The German consul visited Mataafa's camp to induce him to accept German rule, while in the cases of the Americans and Englishmen the right of search of vessels and private houses in Apia was embodied in official proclamations. Formal declaration of war against King Formal declaration of war against King Mataafa was made by the German authorities on Jan. 19, and martial law established for the entire islands. On the same day English subjects were seized and taken on board the German men-of-war. Instead of war being prosecuted againt Mataafa and his followers, the Germans have neglected them almost entirely and have confined their operations against American and English subject. Early in the month of January numbers of Tamasese's men began deserting, there being a mutiny by one of his most prominent chiefs, who decided that, while it might be ligitimate enough to fight against their own people, yet they were not willing to join with the Germans in fighting the natives of Samoa. Apia remained practically deserted. The German officers from the war ships, and the German consul made daily trips along the beach in Apia, taking observations of Mataafa's boats, which were drawn up on the beach. On the 8th day of January a large boat, containing Tamasese soldiers, came from up the coast, and communicated with the German war ship, Adler. The same night several deserters from Tamasese's side went to the camp of King Mataafa, at Masiagi, and informed him that the rebels intended to make a raid on Apia, on the following night, and also assault Mataafa's party. The Germans were to assist the rebels as much as posin fighting the natives of Samoa. Apia were to assist the rebels as much as possible, and the American and English residents were to be attacked equally with Mataafa's men. The King at once informed the American and English residents in Apia of this fact, thus giving them an opportunity to prepare for an attack. Lieut. F. F. Fillette, of the United States marine corps. in charge of the marine guard at the American consulate, was aroused by the sentry, that night, who informed him that fire was in progress in Mataafale. He, with four marines, ran to the scene of the fire about one mile away, and was one of the first to arrive there. It was found that the residence of the German consul, Dr. Knappe, was in flames. In a few minutes the fire had communicated to the German postofice at the other end of the building, and reaching across the street, the flames attacked the across the street, the flames attacked the German consulate. A large force of sailors from the United States war ship Nipsic was sent ashore to fight the fire. A few minutes later a detachment from the English warship Royalist arrived, and half an hour afterward a large force of sailors from the German warships Adler, Olga and Eber arrived, each man carrying a loaded rifle with fixed bayonet. The American and English sailors brought pumps and axes. The fire in the meantime had spread to the resi-dence of Mr. Schmidt, the German vicedence of Mr. Schmidt, the German vice-consul, and the Staadt Hamburg Hotel. The American and English residents (among the former being United States Vice-consul Blacklock) fought the fire, which was only destroying German property, until they were nearly exhausted. The American and English sailors worked until overcome by heat, carrying water, using axes and saving property belonging to the German Trading and Planting Company. The store of Grevsmuhl & Co., and the large store and residence of Ah Sue, were destroyed, as well as the court-house, jail, three small German dwellings, several native houses and a native church. While the fire was in progress, Consul Knappe de-clared he thought the occurrence was en-tirely accidental, due to the carelessness of several black laborers brought from other islands to work on the German plantations, and who were hanging about his residence at the time. Within five or six hours later, however, Knappe expressed his belief that the American and English residents of Apia were implicated in the business, Consul Knappe established his office in the premi-

ses of the German Planting and Trading Company.

The German war ship Eber sailed for Auckland on the 12th, taking dispatches to be sent to the German government concerning the burning of the constilate. A Mataafa native was publicly whipped in the after-noon, in the presence of many Americans, English, natives and a few Germans, for having told the German consular clerk in the street, a few days before, that Mataafa's men would soon have his head. On the afternoon of Jan. 15, a boat belonging to ex-United States Vice-consul E. L. Hamilton, manned by two natives, was seized by an armed boat from the German ship Adler while in the neutral water of Apia harbor. The boat was afterward released, and when an explanation was demanded by Consul Blacklock, Consul Knappe replied that it was because the boat had not displayed any national flag. The English merchant steamer Richmond arrived in Apia harbor shortly before dark on the 18th. The viceconsul received no news, and the Americans were left in the dark as to the inten-

tion of the American government to protect The correspondent of the Examiner at Apia, writing of the arrival of the Richmond, says that at 1 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 19 the Richmond was boarded by a crew of armed boats from the Adler, and that an armed German gun-boat had been watching her about 1,000 yards from the moment she arrived. The officer in command of the former boat informed the captain of the Richmond that war had been declared by the Germans against Samoa; that the harbor had been blockaded, and that martial law had been declared in Samoa. The captain was further told that no freight would be allowed to be taken from the Richmond unless taken directly to the wharf of the German Trading and Planting Company, where it would be opened, and the propriety of admitting it to Samoa would be passed upon by SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—The steamship Mariposa, from Australia, and the Samoan islands, arrived this maring. Among her passengers is John C. Klein, the American newspaper correspondent who figured in the Berlin dispatches as having led the patives in the recent battle with the German on the island, but who claims to have

ceived important news from his government. At daylight on the morning of the 19th an armed boat from the Adler was seen anchored about 100 yards astern of the Richmond, for the purpose of preventing any freight being landed, and also to interrupt any boats going to or coming from the vessel, and to ascertain the reason of their presence in the neighborhood of the ship. Soon after 9 o'clock in the morning a proclamation, printed in English and Ger-man, but not in Samoan, was issued by the German consul as follows:

By order of the imperial German government, I herewith proclaim a state of war in the Samoan islands. Any assistance to rebels will be punished by martial law, irrespective of any nationality, and introduction of contraband goods and munitions of war are prohibited. All boats are liable to search. The police of Apia will henceforth act under instructions from the imperial German government. Residents of Apia are requested to assist in keeping law and order.

DR. KNAPPE, Imperial German Consul.

APIA, Jan. 19, 1889.

This peculiarly worded document was looked upon with surprise by both the United States vice-consul and the British consul. The Germans proceeded to act in accordance with the spirit of the proclamation. Half an hour after the document had been issued a boat belonging to H. S. Moors, an American merchant, which had gone along side the Richmond to obtain freight, was seized by the German guard boat and secured near the vessel. When the fact of the seizure was reported to Vice-consul Blacklock, some time afterwards, he at once communicated with Captain Mullan. The information has reached methat an American citizen, Mr. S. C. Klein, is on board the United States ship Nipsic. If that should be true, I hereby request that you would surrender him to the German military tribunal, on board ship Adler, for cause, as has been laid beforeme, man captain replied that Germany had declared war against Samoa, and that Mr. Moors's boat was seized because he had refused to land his goods at the German was obliged to give protection to every American citizen in Samoa who was en-

wharf and allow them to be examined by Mr. Becker, of the German firm, before they were delivered to an American. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the German captain gave his consent that the boat be released and allowed Moors to land a few head of cattle and sheep at his own wharf, but insisted that all other than live freight but insisted that all other than live freight
be landed at the wharf of the German firm.
Vice-consul Blacklock addressed a letter to
Consul Knappe, requesting him to explain
in plain terms whether Germany had declared war against Samoa, and also if
martial law existed. After several hours
the German consul sent a reply saying that,
"By order of the imperial government, the
German consul has proclaimed martial law
for Samoa until further notice." No reference was made in the letter as to the declaration of war. Captain Mullen thereupon ration of war. Captain Mullen thereupon called upon Captain Fritze and inquired if war had or had not been declared by Germany. The German captain informed Cartain Mullen that war had not been de-clared by Germany. When an officer from the Nipsic had occasion to pay an official visit to the Adler, some hours later, Captain Fritze once more changed his statement and told the American officer that war had been declared, and soon afterward wrote a letter to the same effect to Captain Mullen.

On the afternoon of the 20th, the British ship Longfellow arrived in port from the Pauline islands, bound to Queenstown and London with guano, having been obliged to put in for provisions. She was immediately boarded by the crew of an armed boat from the Adler, followed a moment later by a boat from the Royalist. The German officer stated he was instructed to keep guard on the vessel, and the Royalist officer having no positive orders, and the Longfellow's captain not yet having been able to visit the British consul to prove that his papers were clear, the British payers were clear, the British naval officer withdrew. The Germans kept armed men and officers on board until morning, when the Longfellow's

captain, having proved his papers to be clear, the Royalist sent an armed boat to the ship and forced the German guards to leave. Indemnity bond having been given the Germans by the captain of the Richmond, that vessel was given permission to land her freight at the Ger-man wharf. Mr. Moors was not allowed to land three barrels of cement at his own wharf, and therefore declined to receive it.

A proclamation was issued by the British consul on the afternoon of Jan. 20, in which all the British subjects in Samoa were notified that, notwithstanding the proclamation of the German consul declarproclamation of the German consul declaring martial law, they were subject solely to
the jurisdiction of her Majesty the Queen
and the authority of himself, and also of
the high commission sitting at Fig.
Within two hours after the English
consul's proclamation had been issued
Captain Fritze had issued a counter-proclamation notifying the British subjects that,
notwithstanding the proclamation just issued by the British consul, all English subjects in Samoa were under martial law, and jects in Samoa were under martial law, and that if they should in any way interfere with the German authorities they would be tried by martial law. On the evening of the day on which these proclama-tions were issued, John C. Klein, an American newspaper correspondent, received information from a friendly German that the German consul and captain of the German men-of-war had resolved to arrest him under martial law, take him on board of the Adler, try him there by martial law at once, and shoot him or else transport him immediately to the Marshall islands, where the former King Malietoa is now contined. In his capacity as a newspaper correspondent Klein was for one month and a half an occupant of King Mataafa's house in the village of Lauly where Mataafa's army was encamped. While there he had full opportunity to witness the acts of the Germans in assisting Tamathe acts of the Germans in assisting Tama-sese and attempting to secure Mataafa's defeat. The fact that the acts of the Germans were given a publicity which, up to that time, had not been fully known to the outside world, aroused their dislike towards the American correspondent. At 7 o'clock the American correspondent. At 7 o'clock on the following morning an armed guard from the Adler went on board the Richmond, arrested an English tourist named Gillan while he was in his bath, and, without giving him time to put on his stockings, but merely his coat and trousers, took him on board the Olga. Consul Goetloson and Captain Hand were informed of Gillan's arrest, and went on board the Olga and demanded an explanation. Captain Ehrhardt said Gillan had been arrested because it was believed he was a

his government of the fact that an armed German boat forcibly took a British subject from under the English flag. Proclamation was issued on the morning of Jan. 21, by Vice-consul Blacklock, in which he announced that, having been informed by the German consul that the German government had declared war against Mataafa and his followers, he notified all citizens of the United States that they were forbidden to take part in any hostile opera-tions on either side, and that as long as they remained non-combatants they were entitled to personal immunity and protection. It was further announced that any offense committed against American subjects or their property would be an offense against the laws of war, and ought to be at once reported to the United States vice-consul, in

rested because it was believed he was a

spy. The German captain was told that, unless he sent the prisoner on board the

Richmond at once, an armed boat from the Royalist would go to the Olga and take him off of the ship.

Gillan was returned to the Richmond with

out delay. Consul Goetioson has informed

order that the offender or offenders might be brought to justice. On the afternoon of the 23d the German consul, Knappe, went to Mataafa's camp and was received by the latter's chiefs, Mataafa not appearing. The German con-sul told them that a declaration of war and establishment of martial law had been directed against American and English residents of Samoa who had been giving Mataafa evil advice and assistance against the Germans, who were only anxions to be good friends with all Samoans. In case Mataafa and his people refused to make peace, said the German consul, the Emperor of Germany had given him authority to send for all men-of-war, soldiers and cannon he desired to make war. The chiefs informed the consul they would make no terms of peace unless a promise was given in writing, made in the presence of the consuls, that Tamasese and Brandeis would be sent out of the country and assurance given that Germany would not attempt to take advantage of King Mataafa and his government after it was established. It had previously been arranged that two weeks' time should be demanded, in order that time might be given for arrival of news from the United States in regard to what action the government had taken concerning Samoa. The Samoans based all their hopes for rescue from the Germans upon the news which the next San Fran-

and quantity of ammunition in their possession on or before the even-ing of the 25th. All fire-arms and ammunition were to be officially sealed, and all arms and ammunition of which no information had been given were to be seized and the owner or owners of the same punished by imprisonment or by deportation. Captain Mullan wrote some vigorous letters to Captain Fritze on the evening of the 24th, protesting in the name of the United States government against the

of the United States government against the latter's proclamation of the previous day concerning the police in Apia. The government of Tamasese, said Captain Mullan, had never been recognized by the United States government. As to the possession of the fire-arms by American residents of Apia, no power had authority to take possession of them unless used against a friendly power, or while in transit for such use. Captain Mullan also said that in his opinion the condition and state of war in Samoa did not warrant martial law being proclaimed.

Captain Fritze replied to this that he would leave the question as to his authority to declare martial law to his superior officials in Germany.

was obliged to give protection to every American citizen in Samoa who was entitled to it; the charge made against Klein by the German authorities could not be settled by a military tribunal in Samoa. but would have to be considered and finally passed upon by the governments at Washington and Berlin. He therefore positively declined to deliver Klein to any German naval or civil authority in Samoa.

The Troubles at Pesth.

[Copyright, 1889, by the New York Associated Press.] Berlin, Feb. 16.—Advices from Vienna state that Herr Von Tisza's position causes grave anxiety. Popular feeling in Hungary threatens to overthrow the Ministry, leaving a way for the return of Count Andrassy, with a foreign policy not in accord with that of Count Kalnoky. Tisza's fourteen years' service as a Minister does not count against the outery which is now hounding him for the passage of the army bill. If a collision re-sulting in bloodshed occurs between the troops and the populace at Pesth during to-morrow's demonstration against the Ministry, Prime Minister Von Tisza's fall will be imminent. The police officials have taken measures to prevent a procession, but the opposition Deputies have determined to march with flags and bands through the principal streets of Pesth, and to assemble for the purpose of delivering addresses opposite the palace. In the lower house of the Diet, to-day, the opposition renewed its attack upon Prime Minister Von Tisza's amendment to the army bill, according to which the annual contingent of recruits is fixed for a definite term of ten years.

Herr Polonyi, referring to the riots, declared that perfect order would be promised to-morrow if the police did not interfere with the populace. He denounced Premier Von Tisza as being responsible for the riot.

Herr Busbach, amid applause from the Right, demanded that energetic measures be taken to suppress the demonstration.

Herr Orezy, Minister of the Interior, announced that if the measures taken to preserve order were not sufficient, the severest

serve order were not sufficient, the severest repression would be resorted to. The Right heartily cheered the promises of repression. The imperial family threaten to leave Pesth if the riots are resumed. The Ministerialists say that if the demonstration is attended by any violence the troops will use their arms.

Pullman's Latest Grab. CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—The Times to-morrow will say: "George M. Pullihan has secured a practical monopoly of the sleeping-car service of both classes of travel on the entire system of the transcontinental roads. He has just closed a contract with the Union Pacific for managing the second-class sleeping-car service of that line in connection with the Central Pacific. The Pullman company has already a contract with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, which also covers the Southern Pacific from San Francisco to Mojave, and it has also placed the Northern Pacific on its list. It will establish a uniform second-class rate of \$3 for the trip between San Francisco and the Missouri river, and has put that rate into effect on the Atchison between CHICAGO, Feb. 16.-The Times to-morrow will put that rate into effect on the Atchison between the coast and Kansas City. The rate between Chicago and San Francisco will be \$4. The first-class sleeping-car rates are \$13.50 from Chicago and \$13 from the Missouri river to San Francisco. The application of the new system to the Union Pacific will result in the withdrawal of the excursion agents of that road from various Eastern and Western points. The Denver & Rio Grande is the only transconti-nental line not included in the deal, but a con-tract will probably be made with it in a short

Montreal Foundry and Elevator Burned. Montreal, Feb. 16.—About 9 o'clock this morning fire broke out in Peck, Benny & Co.'s foundry, on Mill street, and the building was destroyed. The loss is \$100,000, covered by insurance.

Shortly after 12 o'clock it was discovered that the big grain elevator adjoining the burned foundry, and owned by James McDougall, was on fire. The flames were soon beyond control of the fire brigade, as there was not sufficient water pressure. In a short time the whole upper portion of the building was ablaze. The roof soon fell, and two firemen narrowly escaped death. In the elevator were stored 75,000 bushels of grain, the loss on which is estimated at \$35,000. The total loss by the fires is placed at \$150,000. It is believed that two persons lost their lives in the burning elevator.

Women of Nerve.

Philadelphia Times. Mrs. J. P. Morehouse, of Grange Valley, and Miss Jenny Mulford, of Newark, started for a spin on their bicycles last Friday afternoon. After an hour's run they reached the foot of the Essex County Toboggan Club's chutes, and in a spirit of banter Mrs. Morehouse challenged her friend to a race up the slides. They pedaled their way up the slides vigorously until they reached the steepest part of the ascent, when Mrs. Moresteepest part of the ascent, when Mrs. Morehouse proposed to coast down, to which Miss
Mulford agreed. They they coolly mounted
the wheels, and an instant later
were whizzing down the slides. Toboggans have almost incredible speed, but
the cycles, unretarded by friction, went infinitely faster, flying down the glistening
slopes like flashes of lightning, while the
spectators held their breath. The slides
are 1,300 feet long, and part of the distance
pitch sharply down the hill, and at the bottom are only about three feet wide. The
slightest nervousness or swerving from the slightest nervousness or swerving from the straight path would have brought the wheels against the sides of the chute, causing a dangerous and probably fatal fall. But the ladies did not lose their nerve, and in an almost inconceivably short time were rolling triumphantly across the field at the foot of the chutes, while the spectators cheered lustily.

A Precedent for Southerners to Follow. Chicago Inter Ocean.

When Jehn Baker, of Illinois, found from a recount that his opponent was elected to Congress he at once withdrew from the con-test. He is not the kind of man to ask the Republican majority of the next Congress to do an injustice because they had the power. It is an excellent object lesson which the Elliotts and Breckinridges might profitably study.

What Hurts Them.

Leavenworth (Kan.) Times. State Senator Thompson, of Arkansas, has offended his Democratic brethren by remarking: "The man who will rob me of my vote has no regard for my liberty or my life, and will, if need be, rob me of either." But what hurts them worse than Thompson's statement is that the cowardly assassin of John M. Clayton has proved its absolute truth.

Are You Going to Washington?

If so, you would doubtless like to make the trip in solid comfort, quick time and without change. A Pullman vestibule buftheir hopes for rescue from the Germans upon the news which the next San Francisco steamer would bring about the action of the United States.

On Jan. 23 Captain Fritze announced that he would thereafter exercise police control in Samoa. Consul Blacklock declined to recognize this proclamation. Before evening Captain Fritze had issued another proclamation. In this document he requested all civilians of Apia to give information to the German officer of the guard on shore of the number of fire-arms

fet sleeping car leaves Indianapolis at 3:50 p. M. daily (except Sunday) on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton fast express, running through via the C., W. & B. and Baltimore & Ohio roads, without change, to Washington and Baltimore in quicker time than any competing line, reaching Washington at 1:55 and Baltimore at 2:55 p. M. next day. Sleeping-car space, further information and tickets at Union Station; at C., H. & D. office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, or by addressing W. H. Fisher, general agent. fet sleeping car leaves Indianapolis at 3:50



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We carry in stock all sizes, operate four pipe machines, and cut and thread any size from 1s inch to 12 inches in diameter. FULL LINE DRILLERS' SUPPLIES. Our stock covers the whole range of GAS, STEAM and WATER goods, and our establishment is the acknowledged headquarters.

Natural Gas Line Pipe, Drive Pipe, Tubing, Casing. Boiler Tubes of the manufacture of the

Ask Your Grocer for it. Branch Cheaper than Flour THE SWEETEST AND MOST NUTRITIOUS.

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Tubing, Casing, Pipe, Cordage, Rig Irons, Drilling Tools, Brass Goods, Malleable, Galvanized and Cast-Iron Fittings. Complete line of House-Fittings for Natural Gas.

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For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blotches on the Skin. Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be a Wonderful Medicine. BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. For a

WEAK STOMACH; IMPAIRED DIGESTION; DISORDERED LIVER; they act like magic:—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the muscular System; restoring long-lost Complexion; bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society; and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PATENT MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Full directions with each Box.

Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Laneashire, England.

Sold by Druggists generally. B. F. ALLEN & CO., 365 and 367 Canal St., New York, Sole Agents for
the United States, who (if your druggist does not keep them.) WILL MAIL BEECHAM'S PILLS ON RECEIPT OF PRICE 25 CENTS A BOX.

MISS CANDY'S UNDERCLOTHES.

A Bride's Trousseau Which Is an Improvement on "Reform" Dress.

A private letter from England contains A private letter from England contains an account of the trousseau of Miss Candy, who has reduced the number of eligible dukes by one and converted Newcastle to a wholesome belief in and desire for matrimony. There was a great deal said by the society papers about the efforts of the New York girls to accomplish the same thing when the pious little peer was over here on a visit awhile ago, but he held out against the charms of the all-conquering American girl and succumbed promptly on his return to the attractions of a little pink-and-white miss of seventeen, who wasn't old enough miss of seventeen, who wasn't old enough to possess any arts, and captured a duchess-ship by mere force of freshness and pretti-ness. Her father was a well-known soldier, who, despite his valor, was of so sweet a temper that he was universally known as "Sugar-Candy." He spent some time in In-dia, and the letter describing the trousseau says that his equally amiable and supny-tempered daughter was born there.

tempered daughter was born there.

When she came to England her Indian nurse came with her, and continued, while submitting to the English fashions as far as concerned her nurseling's frocks, to dress her in such underclothes as are commonly worn by the girls in Hindustan. These were so comfortable, and such an improvement on the ordinary Occidental wear, that Miss Candy has never relinquished them, and her expensive trousseau consists of the Frenchiest of French gowns over undergarments cut in patterns worn by the Zenana women for a thousand years or more, for fashions never change oftener than once an eon in India. All the materials were brought from the East, too, and consist of degrees in the freet energiated and consist of

brought from the East, too, and consist of dozens in the finest, snowiest India wool, which is almost as smooth as silk—linens that are called in their picturesque phrase, "woven wind," and crapes and foulards soft enough to be drawn through a ring.

These materials are made up into garments, with an unpronounceable Indian name, which extend from the neck to the knee. For the upper part of the body this supplies a soft swathing, without bulk, clasped on the shoulders and at the waist with curiously-wrought antique ivory and gold clasps. Below the waist it turns into Turkish trousers, which are clasped at the furkish trousers, which are clasped at the knee by more of these clasps, which also serve to hold the silk stockings, doing away with the garter. Every bit of this material is hand-woven and tinted in the most exquisite dull Eastern shades, which can only be secured from native vegetable dyes, but much of it, the larger half, in fact, is snowy white. The eastern eve has a fondness for that color upon women.

The corsets are something absolutely unique—a simple and superior substitute for all the "health corsets" so much vaunted for all the "health corsets" so much vaunted by dress reformers in this country. Hindoo women have worn such for centuries. In the mountains of India is a certain wild goat, the skin of which, when the animal is taken young, is susceptible of the highest finish in dressing, so that it becomes like velvet for softness and flexibility, yet does not stretch or give with use. All of these corsets are made in the shape of waists, and while they give the body absolute freedom in movement are sufficient to support the body and give a smooth surface over which body and give a smooth surface over which a dress can fit as well as over any "hand of iron in a satin glove" ever manufactured by a Parisian corsetiere. Miss Candy ordered a dozen of these set with gold eyelet holes, laced with silk and dyed in all the delicate shades to match her tinted under-

Over this corset is worn a divided skirt which Western reformers are struggling for now, and which India women have been wearing time out of mind. These are made of silk to match the rest of the underwear, are all in one piece around the waist, dividing lower down into the two wide trousers, some of which are gathered around the calf of the leg, others falling loose to the ankles. Over this strange Oriental wear the modean slim Directoire gowns are particularly effective, and one reason why Miss Candy's assumption of the empire styles has been so peculiarly becoming is because of what she wore underneath it.

One of Archbishop Ryan's Stories.

From Philadelphia Speech.
I am glad that there is a power in social intercourse that brushes away religious differences and asperities; that enables men to look each other in the face and realize that they have much in common without prejudice on account of the sentiments they

"A certain Indiana Baptist farmer," con-tinued the Archbishop, "who was much prejudiced against the present Pope met him, and these two honest men looking at each other liked each other. 'If you should preach in Indiana,' said the Baptist, 'I believe I'd go to hear you.' The next day the daughter of the Indianian wanted to see his Holiness, but could not, as women are only admitted on certain days and in a certain dress, black, with a black veil. 'Well,'said the farmer, 'if the Pope only knew it was my daughter Jane he'd see her.' When Monsignor Preston told the Holy Father, 'Well,' said he, 'my laws are not like those of the Medes and Persians, so I'll see Jane,' and he did. What was the wonder of the Swiss Guard and of the gorgeous chamberlains when the Indiana princess violated all the precedents simply because of the sympathy of two honest men. So many Protestants who have met the Pope, while not religiously Catholics, are personally Papists.

"On the great dogmas we are all united. We have a common love for religion. In an age when society is threatened with grave dangers it is well that men who love Christianity and Christian civilization should unite. I was glad to find when I came to Philadelphia that most of the public men were Christians, and I see no reason why on the great questions we may not agree."

N. N. MORRIS & CO., Real Estate and Rental Agents

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RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

DENNSYLVANIA LINES-THE DIRECT AND POPULAR PASSENGER ROUTES.

Trains leave and arrive at Indianapolis as follows: PANHANDLE ROUTE-EAST.

Leave for Pittsbg. & N. Y.. 4:30am...3:00pm 5:10pm
"Richmond & Columbus.....9:00am 4:00pm
Ar. from N. Y. & Pittsbg...11:40am......6:50pm 10:20pm
"Columbus, Richmond, etc.....9:40am 3:50pm
Sleepers to Pittsburg and New York without change. CHICAGO DIVISION.

Leave for Chicago and Northwest...11:20am 11:20pm
Arrive from Chicago and Nortwest... 3:50am 3:50pm

J., M. & L. R. R.—SOUTH. Leave for Louisv'le & the So'th. 4:05am 8:30am 4:00pm 5:10pm Ar. from Louis-v'le & the So'th.10:45am 11:10am 6:40pm 11:00pm

I. & V. R. R. -SOUTHWEST. Cairo Express, Leave - 7:10am
Vincennes Accommodation, Leave - 4:00pm
Vincennes Accommodation, Arrive - 10:50am
5:00pm

TANDALIA LINE—SHORTEST BOUTE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.

Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows:
Leave for St. L...7:30am 11:55am 11:00pm 7:00pm
Greencastle and Terre Haute Accom...... 4:00pm
Ar. from St. L....3:45am 4:15am 2:40pm 5:00pm
Terre Haute and Greencastle Accom........10:00am
Sleeping, Parlor and Reclining-chair Cars are run
on through trains. For rates and information apply
to ticket agents of the company or H. R. Dering, Assistant General Passenger Agent.

The Short Line BOTH EAST & WEST.

Route The only line with solid trains to Bloomington and Peoria, with through care to principal Missouri river points, in several hours less time than any other line. Also, through Sleeping and Reclining-chair Cars, via Danville to Chicago, making as quick time at lower rates, than any other line. The authorized differential route East, with quick time, and through tickets to principal Eastern cities, at considerably less than regular rates.

Trains at Indianapolis Union Depote Leave, going East....*8:00am 3:00pm Leave, going West....7:00am *1:20pm Arrive, from East.....1:00pm *10:40pm Arrive, from West....*7:40am *2:40pm *Daily. All trains have the finest of Buffet, Sleeping and Reclining chair Cars. For tickets and full information apply at 42 and 44 Jackson Place, opposite main entrance Union Station, the Union Station, Indianapolis, or to any agent on the line.

*Plook in local column for special notice of experience reduced rates. cursions, reduced rates, etc.



Washington and Baltimore. Leave Indianapolis at 3:50 p. m. (daily except Sun-day) via C., H. & D. and B. & O. Railways. Also, the main line for

CINCINNATI Dayton, Toledo, Detroit, the East and South.

Trains leave Indianapolis:
3:55 a. m. (daily), 8:00 a. m., 3:50 p. m., 6:25 p. m.

Trains arrive at Indianapolis:

3:30 a. m., 11:40 a. m. daily), 4:55 p. m., 10:55 p. m.

Ticket Office-Illinois street and Kentucky ava.

O LOUISVILLE, MEW ALBANY & CHICA ON RY. The ONLY LINE running a MORNING TRAIN

to Chicago, returning the same day. Leave Indian-polis 7:10 a. m., daily; returning, leave Chicago at 11:40 p. m., daily, arriving Indianapolis 8:10 a. m. Other trains leave as follows: 11:55 a. m. (except Sunday), arrive at Chicago at 6:35 p. m. 11:15 p. m. (daily), arrive at Chicago at 7:30 a. m. 6:00 p. m. (daily), Monon Accommodation. Pullman Sleeping and Chair Cars on all through

Ticket office, 26 S. Illinois street, INDIANAPOLIS.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBUEG, Feb. 16, 1889. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the company, in the Union Depot, at Indianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday, March 20, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing two directors to fill the places of a like number whose term of service expires at that date, to receive the annual report for 1888, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 23, at 3 o'clock p. m., and reopened on Thursday March 21, at 10 o'clock a. m. S. B. LEGGETT,

Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapoli Railway Company. CLEVELAND, O. Feb. 14. 1889.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, March 6, 1889, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 23 until the morning of March 7

J. T. WANN, Secretary.